rior Courts" within the meaning of this clause. By sec. 2 of the same article the judicial power is to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, &c. Bo that the federal Courts have ju isdiction over claims to persons alleged to be fugitive slaves. The new act, sec. 4, provides that the "Commissioners" appointed by the Courts to take depositions. &c. "shall have concurrent impropriets. tions, &c., "shall have CONCURRENT JURISDICTION with the judges of the Circuit and district Courts of the United States" in their respective Circuits, and shall grant certificates to claimants, &c of persons alleged to be fugitive slaves with authority to

and shall grant certinates to the analysis of the registry to take and remove them.

The Courts may have power to appoint Commissioners to take affidavits and acknowledgments of bail, but they cannot delegate to "Commissioners" the power of trying a cause, nor can Congress authorize them so to do.

The act in question provides that the party arrested as a fugitive slave shall be taken before a Commissioner who is authorized to take depositions, &c., and that such Commissioner shall "HEAR AND DETERMINE the case of such claimant the assumanty manner and the fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped. The "Commissioner" has to try and determine whether the person claimed was lawfully held as a slave in any State or Territory—whether he has escaped into another State or Territory—and whether the person claiming him is the lawful owner. And yet it is pretended that the "Commissioner" is not exercising a "judicial power" because for sooth it is alleged that there may be another trial in the State to which the person said to be a slave is removed. I can discover no force in this argument. The decision

may be another trial in the State to which the person said to be a slave is removed. I can discover no force in this argument. The decision of the "Commissioner" is not the less an adjudication, because the question involved in it may be raised again in another shape with the alleged alove as a plaintiff instead of defeadant. But I doubt very good, whether the words of the act decided. doubt very much whether the words of the act de-ciaring that the "certificates" "shall be conclusive ciaring that the "certificates" "shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor they shall be granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which they escaped" would not be deemed an estoppel. This question bowever is perfectly immaterial; it does not mater whether the issue involved in the trial before the "Commissioner" could or could not be inquired into again—the "Commissioner's" decision is to all intents and purposes a indement, and it consists.

into again—the Commission of the proceeding before the "Commissioner" has been compared by some of the pro-Slavery advovates to an examination of a party accused of crime; and it is said that as a man charged with fellow may be committed for trial or sant without felony may be committed for trial or sent without the interposition of a regular Court to another State for trial, it follows that a man may be adjudged to be a slave by a 'Commissioner,' delivered to the complainant as his property and sent to the State from which it is alleged the escape was made. Those who are unaconstomed to pro Slavery law logic, will be a little startled at this transparent absurdity. It is perfectly obvious that there is no analogy between the two ceases. In the one case the party is sent for trial, and is not treated as a felon until convicted; in the other case there is a positive adjudication that the man is a slave who has escaped from his master, and that such master has claimed him and established his title. The has claimed him and established his tille. The Act expressly requires such adjudication. When a man is given up as a fugitive from justice, it is not determined that he is guilty, but only that he is accused in the regular form; and if the Act in question had merely provided that the "Commissioner" should send a party claimed as a slave to be tried in the State from which it is alleged he made his escape, the objection now under consideration might have been avoided, although certain other objections would still have been raised to such a mode of proceeding.

There is still another question: Could Congress authorize even the regular Federal Courts to try a claim to a man as a slave in a summary manner and without the intervention of a Jury? If not, then the Act of 1793 is unconstitutional, for reasons different from those which show the unconstitution.

lerent from those which show the unconstitutionality of the new Act. Can Congress lawfully authorize the determination of any matter affecting the life or liberty of an individual in a summary manner? Most of the State Constitutions are very careful in preventing the Legislature from indulg-ing in such enactments. Let us see whether the provisions in the Federal Constitution are really so illusory as to allow a man to be deprived of his lib-

illusory as to allow a man to be deprived of his liberty on the mere flat of a Judge, in Kadi fashion. If so, then these provisions affecting to protect the people from tyrannical judicial proceedings are a mere mockery, adelusion and a snare.

Article 5 of the Amendments to the Constitution declares that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Art. 6 further provides that noriminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy a speedy and public trial by Jury, and to be confronted with the witnesses against him.

against him.

The act of 1793 enacts that when a slave escapes into another State, the cwner, his agent, &c., may arrest the slave and take him before a Judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, or before any magistrate, and upon proof of the title to the slave, the judge or magistrate is to give a certificate to the claimant which is to be a warrant for taking the slave.

Several judges of the Supreme Court or Circuit, have affirmed the constitutionality of this law, have animore the constitutionary of this law, but when the composition of the Supreme Court is changed so that the judges are chiefly from the free States, this law will, no doubt, be treated as void for want of power in Congress to enact it. The "equilibrium" will soon be destroyed—the free States will predominate in the Senate, and the office seekers of all grades will profess antislavery sentiments. Many things which have been Many things which have been taken for granted and passed unquestioned, will be opened up for discussion and not a few of the decisions of the Supreme Court on slavery questions will be overruled. The idea that trial by jury and the habeas corpus guaranteed by the Constitution shall be no protection to a man who is falsely claimed to be a slave is a sheer absurdity, and will be so treated before the lapse of many years from There is snother provision in the new Act of a

most extraordinary character; viz; that in section 10, which enables a person to go before a Court of Record and claim another as his slave who repides in snother State, and to establish such claim or exparts evidence, without any notice to the party interested. A record is to be made up which is to be conclusive! This is the most during violation of the first principles of justice that can be found in any country. And it is worthy of observation any country. And it is worthy of observation that, although the Constitution provides that (art. sec. 1) "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial pro-reedings of every other State, and that Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner is which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof, "It has been held in this State that no judgment prenounced in another State, without actual notice to the party cought to be affected, shall be entitled to faith and credit, be is obviously unjust .- ? Phu. Ed. Cowen's Notes.

The Act, moreover, does not require this ex parts proceeding to be like other judicial proceedings the Judgment may be rendered by a Judge in vaca tion, without a Jury; and any Court of Record in any State, Territory, &c. or any Judge thereof in vacation, is authorized to perform this mockery of

a trial.

Now, I must atterly deny the power of Congress to authorize such proceedings, either in the Siste or Federal Courts, or to give any validity to the records of them as evidence in other States. It is clear that Congress has nothing to do with the State Courts and cannot authorize there to try causes without a Jury or without notice to the de fendant. Congress cannot conferjuriadization upon a Court not created by the Constitution and laws of the United States - Houston v. Moore, & Wheat. "

Congress has power by Act i of the Constitution sec 1, to prescribe the manner in which the sets, records, and judicial proceedings of the several States shall be proved, and the effect thereof, but has no power to direct judicial proceedings by which aman may be deprived of his life, liberty of property, withous "due process of law." An exparte proceeding is not in "due process of law," within the meaning of the Constitution. Suppose that a free man, with or colored, is claimed by a person in Virginia as his slave and the claimant goes before a Judge and makes out his title without any notice to the party claimed, is it to be telerated that a "record" of this form is to be all sufficient to consign a free man to alayery. No, the ti-tle has to be made out in a very different manner, netwithstanding all that Congress may enact to the contrary. Acts of Congress contrary to the the contrary. Acts of Congress contrary to the Constitution are void and Courts of Justice are bound so to declare it. Cohen v. Virginia. Wheat.

The evidence in Hamlet's case was insufficient warrant the finding of the Commissioner, or at least its insufficiency might have been made apparent upon a little cross-examination of the plaint ill degree, if not entirely, upon the perfect organizations. It was necessary to show the plaint in

title to the alleged slave, and if that title depended upon deeds, wills or other documents, they should have been proved in the ordinary way instead of which reference was made to an unantenticated copy of a will. Moreover, it was necessary to show that the slave did not come into this Bitter with the assent of his owner; for if sum permission was given, no claim could be made under the Constitution, which merely provides that "No personal to the lower regions of the chest or lungs, or in other words, the fissure forming the strait from the lower vice or labor in one Bate under the same labor in one Bate under the windpipe into the lary ax is large, well defined and windpipe into the lary ax is large, and lare

laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor mey be due." (Art 4, Sec 2.)

The legal preaumption in favor of liberty was that Hamlet had not escaped, but that his presence in this State was lawful, and it was incumbent on the plaintiff to rebut that legal preaumption, not by mere proof of what the owner said on the subject. mere proof of what the owner said on the subject, but by the best proof that the nature of the case admits of. For this purpose the owner herself should have testified that she did not consent to the abould have testified that she did not consent to the departure of her slave. This she might have been allowed to do from the necessity of the case, although interested. (1 Phil. Ed. 70; 2 Phil. Ed. Conen's Notes 140.) It is quite probable that the owner of Homlet (if he was a slave) gave him permission to go into a Free State on her business. If he did so, she could not claim him under the Constitution. No one but the owner herself could prove that such assent was not given, except by giving hearesy testimony, which is not admissible. given that such assent was not given, except by giving hearesy testimony, which is not admissible. The proceedings being of a criminal nature, the evidence cannot consist of depositions taken out of the presence of the accused, much less, without notice to him. the presence of the accused, much less, without notice to him. The new act provides otherwise; but the provision is void. Congress cannot, in a criminal case, provide that the evidence against the accused shall be taken behind his back, for the Constitution, declares that in criminal prosecutions significantly girls women and in aged people. In each, as they significantly the constitution, declares that in criminal prosecutions the accused shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. This clause should be construed so as to apply to all cases of a criminal character-

The great object of the framer of the new set was to dupense with the common law of evidence so as to enable perties setting up claims to persons alleged to be slaves, to make out such claims without any regard to the rules of law which suitors and prosecutors are bound by in ordinary cases. Hence authority is given to a set of people called Com-missioners, in the belief that a man may be easily selected from among them to earn his fee of \$10 by "summarily" adjudicating the claim to be a good one without being particular as to the rules of evi-dence. And it is to be observed that so little regard does the act pay even to appearances that the Commissioner is to have \$10 if he decides that the defendant is a slave, and only \$5 if he determines

otherwise.

We have heard a good deal about the "Star Chamber," and about Turkish Kadis, but this atrocious enactment authorizes proceedings in comparison with which those of the Star Chamber were respectable, and as to the Kadis they are the countries of the Market Comparison.

terparts of the "Commissioners."
It is the duty of the Judges of this State to de-clare this Act of Congress annoestitutional. The citizens and inhabitants of this State, whether foreign or native, colored or white, cannot be fully protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, if this law be respected. Many Slaves are white, so that even white persons can be snatched into Slavery, under the pretense that they are partly descended from a colored ancestor; and there can be no doubt that many free colored citizens will be fraudulently seized and consigned to Slavery in its worst form, if the Free States submit to this gross usurpation. If the Free States submit to this gross usurpation. A wrong done to the meanest inhabitant of a Country, should be resented as an injury to the whole community, and it is the duty of the Judiciary to sustain the Constitution and protect the name of the from the average of this facilities. people from the operation of this Turkish enactment. Whenever an American Kadi is about to act under the Law, a writ of habeas corpus should be issued and the validity of the detention by his authority should be denied.

The question as to the Constitutionality of the law will probably come up at some time or other on an indictment for homicide, in rescuing the alleged fugitive, and it may also be raised on other occasions. The Commissioner may be sued for as-sault and battery or indicted. The question cannot be dodged, and it is believed that even the Supreme Court composed, though it be, chiefly of Slave owners, will feel itself constrained to say that Conowners, will feel itself constrained to say that Congress has violated the Constitution in pussing this Law. Not one Whig from this State voted for the Bill of Abominations, and only one New York Democratin the House supported it. It was, moreover, denounced in the Secate as unconstitutional. Of course, Mr. pro-Slavery Dickinson, was in its favor, but the people and the Representatives of this State are opposed to it. It is clearly unconstitutional, and now it is for the Judges to perform their duty.

JENNY LIND.

The Peculiarity in the Mechanism of her

The universal excitement and the general inter est superinduced by the advent of the great and the good Jenny Lind in our midst, has introduced among us, in addition to numerous interesting ob jects, a still greater incentive to the acquirement o and progressive knowledge in the beautiful musical science-a science which has made more wonderful and gigantic strides in every class and phase of society on this continent than perchance it has made upon the whole population of Europe in the same period. We take the point d'appui or startpoint from the time-twenty years sincewhen Mrs. Austin and a dozen orchestral gentle men were the prima donna and instrumental per formers and artists of English opera, and the Mon treasor troupe, introduced by "Old Daponte," representing Italian music, as well as the wonderfu progress and perfection of martial music, for which we are indebted to the talents, industry and highly cultivated musical skill of the Dodworths. We present to the world a great practical illustration of that active intelligence and peculiar aptitude of the American intellect to grapple with and master the highest order of art, including the beautiful and harmonizing, the social and most refined of all the sciences-that of Music.

Having indulged in those few cursory remarks we proceed to a synoptic view of the mechanism of the human voice generally and the peculiarity in the organization of Jenny Lind's voice in particular-to explain, if possible, that ' peculiarity' which so much puzzles the ear, and which is the main exciting charm as exhibited in the voice and execution of vocal sounds by the "Swedish Nightingale."

The voice, as is well known, is produced by the agency of numerous cartilaginous rings, known as the "windpipe," with immediate and attendant muscles, nerves and membranes, which together form a tube or reed, at the upper extremity of which, at the root of the tongue, is the vocal chamber called the larynx. It is composed of or comprises several cartilages, and is lined with an exmisitely delicate and sensible membrane, which constitutes the seat and the organ of the voice and its modifications in several particulars. Externally on the throat it forms in men that protuberance known as "Adam's Apple." In accordance with the size, depth. width, and formation or figure of the chamber of the larynx, are the varieties of the sound and timbre of the voice produced. The carcent of air being pressed from the lungs through the tube or reed (the windpipe, which is anatom cally smaller as it sacends) it is forced through a narrow fissure, as it were, or opening from the windpipe into the larynx, which fissure, by its two sides, forms two "vibrating plates," and the sonorous waves and undulations of tones are produced by the reciprocating action of these vibrating places upon and in action with each other. The extent volume," the intensity, the expression, swell and diminuendo of the voice; the acute and the grave, and the compound of the grave and the acute tones-the base, the tenor, the barytone, the the contraito, the soprano, &c. &c. present the various modifications of the voice, dependant upon the delicacy of the organization, age, sex, education and warious accidental contingencies and accussics. The perfection of their modifications

causing that deep grave tone known as the lung or "chest voice." The floor or resisting point to this is the disphragm or midriff, the radiating muscular fibres of which press up and support the lungs as they gradually empty or expel the air through the organa of the voice. It is the sudden contraction or spaem of the midriff that causes the violent expulsion of the breath, known as sneezing. The acute toned voice emanates from the sides of the chamber in the larynx, and, when forced into alto, from its upper edge, the glottis (which is the entrance into the laryngeal chamber from the mouth. The voice also when so changed from the grave tone, is called falsetto, and is produced simply by the contraction of the fissure in the lower strait of the larynx; and as the voice is still raised into also, for the purpose of reaching the highest note. the chamber or layrax itself is contracted, thus making the lips of the fissure the floor or the resisting point-or, if you please, the "sounding advance from childhood into youth, thence into maturity-when the timbre or the character of the voice is established-till finally into old age, we beerve the various modifications in the tones of the voice. When the timbre again changes from the grave or chest voice, it dwindles away-

"And his big manly voice, Turning again loward childish treble, pipes And whistes in his sound."

The foregoing "birds' eye view" of the mechanism and the imperfect physiology of the human voice, are, we trust, sufficiently explicit to the reader for illustrating the vocal powers of Jenny Lind, and the vocal peculiarity of her tones, which have heretofore seemed to defy the acoustic organs and penetration of the numerous musical critics who all confess themselves at a loss to account foror to describe. The voice of the great cantatrice is one of those wonderful natural gifts, which Providence occasionally vouchsafes to a favored mortal-Jenny Lind possesses what may be termed a double voice-the natural voice from grave to the acutea range over three octaves; and she has the power and faculty of producing a recurrent or backward voice into the lungs, upon the upper andlower notes in singing which in fact is purely ventrilo quous, of which faculty, her "echo" song is a perfect illustration. Thus she is enabled to control her voice upon the most difficult vibrations of the vocal chords, to be perfect in her intervals, and, which renders her so surpassing in the perfection of her intenations, that they ring upon the ear with an effect and a charm so indescribable and puzzling to the hearer. The peculiarity is this ventriloquous power, and the wonderful part of her vocalization is that her organization enables her to use those recurrent sounds the same as a person whistling executes sounds by the recurrent action or drawing in the breath while inspiring. This faculty Jenny Lind controls and manages with an ease, a grace, and with such masterly artistical skill, as almost to defy detection by the most refined and critical ear. By this recurrent or ventriloqual action, she has the command of the epiglottis and its parts, (the valve closing the laryngeal chamber when in the act of swallowing)-vibrating plates, similar to the plates forming the bronchial fissure of the larynx which I have stated is the natural passage for the air forming the voice.

In addition to this command over her vocal facul. ties, she slogs from the larynx, while she throws the vocal force from the lungs and diaphragm, givng to it the strength, the fullness, the roundness' and the steadiness and endurance of the grave or "chest voice." By this immensity of vocal power. by the contraction and diminution of the vocal chamber, she is enabled to trill and revel high into alto, without any detection from her hearers, of any stop or of any change in her voice. Thus her intonations and modulations by this peculiar organiza" tion, are rendered perfect, and her upper and low er notes are given with an inflexibility and softness of which her dying away "echo" tone is a practi-

cal illustration"Linked sweetness long drawn out,

as are also each cadenza. "run." "shake," and "trill," made upon her tones with a decision, flexibility, purity and correctness that are only surpassed by the delicate yet magnificent swell and chaste diminuendo of her middle and lower tones, which has established that "indescribable poculiarity" in her voice and emphatically secured to her the euphonius title of "the Nightingale." Nor are these all: In her trilling notes, she has the faculty of using the accessory recurrent notes. It is our opinion that the exercising of these notes and this ventriloquous faculty, by over tanking her powers, lost to Jenny Lind her voice for a period. These accessory notes, although dissimilar are rendered artistically correct and at once strike the mind, awaken attention and wonder ment, both as to the cause and their execution. It is all sufficient, however, that a pleasing charm of an exquisite novelty excites the admiration and calls forth the spontaneous bursts of enthusiasm rom her audiences, who have placed the great antatrice, for these peculiarities, upon the pinnacle of fame, where she stand herself-alone-Jenny A. C. CASTLE, M.D.

MEDICINES

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concers her peculiarly likelie, it will be found a repul, safe and paniless remedy; and by all invalids of either say who deane to possess the greatest of isomoral hierardy.— a sound mind and a sound hoody—— is sound be defined as the should be following is among the many eithercure of the mentions of hope and findish. The following is among the many eithercure since.

The following is among the many eithercure since.

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CORPORATION NOTICE—Planic notice is hereby goes, to the owner or owners, occupant or sciences, to the content of the content o

Convertigation of the northerity side of Shifters, between A-enive B and C. All periods whose interests are affected by the above
named accessments, and "who are opposed to the same, or either of
them, are requested to present their objections, in writing to the onderegoest, at their others, No. 4 Hall of Records, within Anny days
from the data of this assless. Office, bureau of Assessments, Street,
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clude all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacual Lats, porces
and parcels in Land, situated so the southerty side of Kieventius,
between Avenues B and C. All persons whose interests are affected
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A BOTON AND RESULT DEPARTMENT, Switzmann 22, 285 —
Fight and the better of the overer or compart of each of the compartment of the compartme

STREET DEPARTMENT, SU, +HALL OF BECORDS.—Pub.

mike is been given, that the following petition has been pre-amited to the Starting Associated Associated to open Schu-Liform Sta-se, to the East River. Also Soft at from the are to the East River, in order that the same may be regulated and graded. Forecommer-sated having close times therefore are requested to present the same in writing to the undersigned, at his office, an or before the 7th day of Oct. Asst. 1948 T. 1949-1952. St. Combr.

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the spinyten Duywel Creek, 100 (seek, and cumming through the whole on pilet of the Corporation acrose the same, from high water mark.—Dated New York, August 10, 1850.

100 water durk.—Dated New York, August 10, 1850.

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1018 Mayor, Alfordman and Commendaty of the Gay of New York, relative to the derman and Commendaty of the Gay of New York, relative to the derman and Commendaty of the Gay of New York, relative to the derman and Commendaty of the Gay of New York, relative to the derman and commendative from the point where each road intersects with rist at One Hundred and Evenative that the point where each road intersects with rist to De Hundred and the State of Rew York, santared on the 14th day of November, 1849, greenetics, arraunt to the requirements of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, antered on the 14th day of November, 1849, greenetics, arraunt to the requirements of the Art of the Lagislators of the People of the Date of New York, antitled "An Act to amend an Art entitled an Act to reduce several law resisting particularly to the City of New York into one Act, passed April 9, 1851, "that the abstract of the estimate and assessment of the and Commissioners in the above matter, containing the usues of the owners of the lots assessment, whether for datarge or osnific. And also all the adidavita, satum tee and other documents, which we assessment of the and Commissioners in making there is a state of the same of the commissioners of making the said Commissioners in making there is a state of the assessment of the said commissioners in making them of the City of New York for the inspection of whomes in making them of the City of New York for the inspection of whomes the said Commissioners was their report to the same and the said Commissioners was the place of the City of New York, and for other purposes, passed thay 1, 186.) "Based May 1, 181, 180." Based May 1, 181, 180. "Based May 1, 181, 180. "Based May 1, 181, 180. "Based May 1, 181, 180. "Bas

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Rominda, Park, Sept. C. 7, 1866—To Sewer Builders.—Sended proposite inforsed "Proposite for Sewer in Diame street," will be received at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department until Monday, October 7, nt.3 o'clock P. M. to build a sewer in Diame, Tromas, and Jay vis from a point in Diamest about the feet word of fronders vio and directly chapter.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES—TO FIRE office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, Jasement No. 1 west end of New City Hall, usual Flaredgy the (toll inst. 12 of cick, M. at which finances will be published to the City Hall, usual Flaredgy the (toll inst. 12 of cick, M. at which finances will be published to the city and the commission of the City Hall, usual Flaredgy the (toll inst. 12 of cick, M. at which finances will be published to the city and the city of the New York City and City of the City of the City of the New York City of the C WM. ADAMS, Com'r of Repairs and Supplies.

of TREET DEFARTMENT, No. 418.11. UP RECURIES — each proposals will be received at the Street Commissioner's Office and II Westerday, October 20, 180, at 5 october 10, 181, to regulate and grade 50thest, from Fifth no. to broadway, to fill the lots of ground between 54th and 56th ata. Broadway and Seventi as with good and wholesome earth, to fifth the lots of ground between 14th and 68th ata. Avenue A and Avenue B, with good and wholesome earth, leading the lots of ground between 14th and 68th ata. Avenue A and Avenue B, with good and wholesome earth, leading to the lots of ground between 14th and 68th ata. Avenue A and Avenue B, with good and wholesome earth, lots of the Contrast China C

of JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

TREET DEFARTMENT, No. 4 HALL, OF RECORDS.—Sealed
proposals will be reserved at the Street Commissioner's Office in:
IT history, October 10, 1850, at 5 o'clock P. M. to regulate and pave
Thirty-second street from Seventi to Eighth avenues. To pregulate,
raye and tay cross walks in Broadway between Thirty fourth and
Fortists streets. To finish the sewer in Night avenue from the sewer
in Night avenue at Thirtieth street. Plane and spec fivations, and all
information thereto can be find on application to the Contract Clerk
of this Department.—Oct. 1, 1850. JOHN T. DODGE, St. Com. STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 HALL OF RECORDS. Seaso proposals will be received at the Street Commissioner of this will be street by the Street Commissioner of this will saturday, October 12, 1850, at 5 o'clock P. M. to regulate as grade Forty mith street from Fifths aware to Eavi River. To fing so Sary-econd street from Seventh to Eighth aware. To fing so walks in aware D from Tinic to Teath street. Plans, specification and all information therete can be had on application to the Contra Clerk of this Department—October 21, 1850.

JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—Rottodia, Park Sonio Composite for Sewer Builders.—Sealed proposals, informed "Proposals for Sewer Builders.—Sealed proposals, informed "Proposals for Sewer Builders.—Sealed proposals, informed "Proposals for Sewer and Welliam St." will be received at the office of the assessment of the proposal of the office of the office

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, RAUMAL PARA, Sept. 2

COAL

COAL, REDOR WHITE ASH-fine lowest market price; Large Nut, \$5,50. Stove and Erg. \$5, at yards 479 Broome at fear Wooster and \$13 Bowery 14 3m JACOB WEEKS, Jr. & MEPHEWS.

OAL...-I am selling coal as usual of the best quality Cheaper than any other dealer in the city, from say yard cor of King and Greenwich sis.

PETER CLINTON.

a RTIFIUIAL LEEUHES Alexandres Arubotal Salveches, approved by all the practitioners that have seen them. They possess over the natural leech hie advantage of economy, cleanliness and facility of application, and deserve the especial attention of country physicians and farmers. An invoice lost received and for sale by # Im ALEXANDRE & CO. 25 Maiden-lane, N. Y. UCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT given to ladies

Land gentlemen who have leisure time, in a light and genteel fancy work, taught in a few easy leasons. Considerable (smolument may be derived as soon as acquired Apply personally, between the hours of 10 and 4, at MR ROSE, 41 Earclay-st near Broadway. Premium for teach the constant of ing \$5

VICEELL'S OLD ESTABLISHED LAMP IVISTORE. I Catherine at ... The proprietor begs to laform the public that he continues to manufactures every description of Camphene Lamps, and that in addition to his
samal stock he has selected for the Fall trade a great variety
of fancy Solar and Fluid Lamps, Girandoles, Candelaoras,
ac. which he offers at the lowest possible prices.

N. S. The trade supplied with Camphese at the market
price.

213 Tm

Price.

an19 2m²

NOTICE.—A Corporate Company is about to be formed under the Act of 1842, for the purpose of putting into operation one of Bishop's Floating Derricks on Lake Eric.

Persons destrous of untiling in this Company will please call on A. D. B18HOP. Esq. at his residence, 121 Adam-st.

Brookiva.

J. M. PAGK'S CLIMAX SALVE for the cure of J. Scrottis, Salt Rhoum. &c. for sale by RUSHTON, CLASK & GG. 110 Eresdway, 10 Aster House, and 273 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN, WARREN BEMAN THE JOHN LYON and JANES LYON -To John Lyon and

PURIME COURT—LEVIS CHATFIELD Attornes General Solid the State of New York, against THE FRESHORT, DI. RECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE CANAL BANK OF ALBANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the Eventy eighth day of May, 1880, the sudarsagent, Keenlever of the Canal Bank of Albany, better of the substancing circulating notes or bills of the said canal Bank and to the periode holding the certificates given by the undersigned as such Keenley for the balance remaining uspaid on motes or hills surrendered on receiving the first divided of starty per cent, that they are required by present the said notes or bills and cardinates of the substance of the surface of the first divided of starty per cent, that they are required by present the said notes or bills and certificates for payment to the said Receiver; a time side of the fault thereof that they will be press led from the benefit of the form the benefit of the form the theory of the said from all claim by reson of holding the said, and that the said fund will be disposed of under the disc time of the said Central for the benefit of the other creditions of the said Central for the benefit of the other creditions of the said Central for the benefit of the other creditions of the said Central for the manuscript surface, the Mexicure has mails atmagnished by which the said canal control of the Mexicure has mails atmagnished by which the said control of the Mexicure has mails atmagnished by which the said canal canal on presents on the said commenced these holding the said the same will also be greater conveyed.

In PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surregate of the County

Let New York, actics is hereby given to all persons having claims
against JOHN TAUBBAN, late of the City or New York, deceased,
to present the same with outliers thereof to the subscriber, at his
office, No. 76 South street, in the City or New York, on or before the
tenth day of December next—Dated New York, the fifth day of Jus1860. Let lawdm*F] ROBERT KERMIT, Executor.

N. PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the Country of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERNY CRUM, late of the Cry of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the of-the cry of New York, deceased, to the cold Mortimer De Mott, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the mosterotti day of November cent.—Dated New York, the sittlemth day of May 1802.

HENRIETTA CRUM, Administratrix.

my17 lawsimF* HENRIETTA CRUM, Administrativi.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH G. DURELL, take of the City of New York, decreased, to present the same with winches thereof to the innersher, as has ators, No. 682 Fearl street, inthe City of New York, on or below the tenth day of December cast. Distal New York, on or below the tenth day of December cast. Distal New York, on the nith day of June. 1880.

In PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BENT, late of the Cuty of New York, ander decreasely to present the same with vouchare thereof to the subscribers at the office of Emoth. I. Fancher, E. y. No. 30 Nossan after, in the city of New York, or or before the twenty seventh day of February sext.—Dated New York, August 22, 1850.

New York, on or before the twesty serenth day of February sext Dated New York, August 22, 1860 FARNY BENT, Administrator, augustawem*F. JAMES H. PERRY, Administrator.

AMES H. PERRY, Administrator,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of
New York, notice is bareby given to all persons having claims
against MARY THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased,
to present the same with vouchers thereof to the cities of the respective to the same with vouchers, thereof to the cubes they, also of the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the SNR,
on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the SNR,
away of August, 1860. ALFRED G. THOMPSON, Administrator,
away 1 aways. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Constitute of New York, notice is breely given to all persons having claims against JAMES MEAD, late of the City of New York, decased, to present the same with rouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of R. Goodman, No. 108 Roadway, in the City of New York on or before the twenty second day of January next.—Dated New York on or beginning the Control of the Control o

the the twenty second day of January next.—Dated New York, the breenth day of July, 1850. BRIDGET MEAD, Administrator yiel lawom?

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Evans, Davis & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis S. Evans and Robert Davis are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

FRANCIS B EVANS, ROSERT DAVIS

New-York, Sept. 73, 1850 CHARLES LOWND.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1886. CHARLES LOWND.

Limited Partnership—The undersigned have, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership under the usine or firm of DAVIS, EVANS & DODGE—that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the buylog, solibing and manufacturing of Files, under the name of the "American File Works." Levil Brewn, whose place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, is the special partner, and Robert Bavis, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, Francia B. Evans, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York are the general partners, and that the said Levil Brown has contributed as such special partner to the common stock \$15,000 in cash. The said partnership is to commence on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on inc 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on inc 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 23d day of Sept. 1850, and will terminate on the 25d day of Sept. 1850, EVANS, DAVID S. DOUGE, Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1850, LEVI BROWN.

The subscribers will continue the manufacture of Filesa at the "American Fatest-Files" DaVIS, EVANS & DOUGE, 221 Staklawsw.

21 Parts. 12 New-York, 12 Parts. New-York.

COPARTNERNIIP.—The undersigned have this day associated with them in the newspaper, book and stationery business. JAMES O. FORREST. The business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of BTILL, CONNER & CO.

JOHN W. GONNER San Francisco, August 1st, 1850.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of SFILL, CONNER & CO. for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail newspaper, book and statlonery business, in San Francisco, cornor of Clay and Dupont ats. and at Sacramento City in the Placet Times building, on Second, between K and Lats. where they are now prepared to supply the trade and the public on the most reasonable terms. JOHN M. STILL, JOHN W. CONNER. JOHN W. CONNER, JAMES O. FORRES San Francisco, August 1, 1350.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The firm hereto-

N fore existing between the undersigned under the name of PABK & EVERETT, has this day been discoved.—
The business of the late firm will be closed by Archibald Park.

OLIVER EVERETT.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1859.

OS 3;*

DOSTON AND NEW-YORK TELEGRAPH

5 COMPANY, office 3 wallest (second story)—This line, asing House's Fatent Printing Instrument, is in operation to NEW-HAVEN, HARTFOED, SPRINGFIELS, PROVIDENCE, SOSTON.

The dispatches are printed by the instruments in Roman Gapital Letters—thus avoiding the necessity of translating or transcribing, and consequent liability to error necessarily aitendant upon all other systems of telegraphing.
The pairons of this line may depend upon practual transmission and delivery of their messages, as no dispatched will be received at their offices unless the wires are in working order.
Pairons—for messages of ten words, 20 cents; and for each additional word, 2 cents.

JAMES STURGIS, President
MAMILIUS S, CLARK, Glerk of the Gorporation.

PATENT ZING PAINT

PATENT ZING PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Agents of the New-Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, have received from their
extensive Works at Newark's aupply of the Prisent Zinc
Brown and Franklinate Paints, which will be disposed of

Brown and Franciscos and a deep, rich on easonable terms.

These Paints consist of various states, from a deep, rich brown up to a deep oracye, and also black; and being composed of metallic oxides, dear lasting properties and economy can be confidently recommended. This Company also prepares, from the same oxides, Paints peculiarly valuable for the coating of iron and of tin, forming the best protections are avaidation now known.

for the coating of fron and of the forming the best protection against oxidation now known.

These Paints, when applied to wood, form, also, a valuable protection against fire
A supply of the Company's beautiful White Oxide of Zinc, now so extensively used in Paris and either parts of Europe, as the most valuable substitute for white lead and other delaterious paints, is shortly expected. For sale by the subscribers. [s2 2m] 8 F JONES & GO. 53 Beaver-st.

A CAMB.—The undersigned begg leave to draw the at-tention of Architecta, Engineers, Maninias, Opticana, Watchmakers, Jewojars and manfacturers of all kinds of la-struments, to his new and extensive associum to fine ENG-LISE (STUZES) AND SWISS FILES AND TOOLS, also LISH (STUBS) AND SWISS FILES AND TOOLS, also, his imported and own manufactured MATHEM ATICAL DRAWING INSTAUMENTS of Swiss and English style, which he offers at very reasonable prices. Orders for any kind of instruments will be promptly executed by F.A. SIBENMANN, inporter of Watchmaker's and Jeweler's Files and Tools and manufacturer of Math, instruments, 15% Fulton-st.

CAMPHENE AND BURNING SLUID.

H. SMITH, 251 Grand-st. New-York, and 204
sale of our Camphone. Dealers in the article would do well
to call and examine the article and inquire the price before
buying elsewhere. It will be measured out in any quantities to sult wagoners at our regular price at the above
places. [87 lm*] J. & S. ENGLE, Manufacturers

VIVARIO PLOUMBEUR

WINAMITH TO THE KING OF THE EDICIARS,
THE Subscriber, (sole agent in the United States for the
asic of the celebrated Vivario Pleumdeur's fire arma,) is prepared 'to receive and execute all orders for gana, pistols, &c., &c., of all descriptions on the most favorable-terms and with dispatch. For patterns and further particulars apply te
LOUIS L. ECCUSE,
all law?

34 Liberty sweet.